

Public Sale.

On Thursday afternoon will be exposed at public sale,



The Brigantine Commerce,
a substantial, good vessel, 125 tons burthen, six years old, carries near twelve hundred barrels flour. Sale to commence at four o'clock, on a credit of two, four and six months—she may be sent to sea at a small expense, and may be viewed any time previous to the sale at Vowell's wharf.

Philip G. Marshall.

Feb. 28.

For New-York,



The Sch'r SEAFLOWER,
H. B. Phillips, Master:
Will carry 500 barrels of Flour. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Feb. 25.

GEORGE N. LYLES

Intending to discontinue the retail business, will dispose of at prime cost, for Cash, his Goods, consisting in part of

SUPERFINE CLOTHS,

Do. Cassimeres,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Furniture do. do.
Satin and Marcelline Waistcoating,
Irish and German Linen,
Silk and Cotton-Hosiery,
Marcelline and Cotton Counterpanes,

With a variety of other Articles,
which being laid in very low, will be well worth the attention of purchasers.

Feb. 25.

d4w

In pursuance of the last Will and Testament of the late Robert Buchan, deceased,
will be offered for Sale at the Plantation where he resided, in Stafford County, on the 20th day of March next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,

All the Perishable Estate of the said Buchan,

CONSISTING OF

The stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; the plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a considerable collection of books, on divinity and history, and essays, moral and political. For all sums over ten dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for all under cash will be required. The property not to be delivered till the terms are complied with.

And at the same time and place, will be sold on a credit of one and two years,

The landed Estate

of the said deceased, containing about 520 acres. This land lies on the main run of Potomac Creek, four miles from Falmouth, and about the same distance from Stafford Court House; it is well timbered, and a considerable proportion of the cleared land is productive low ground. A mortgage on the premises, together with good personal security will be required.

All persons having claims against said estate are earnestly requested to exhibit them as soon as possible, legally authenticated; and those indebted, to make payment to one of the subscribers.

All those who have Books borrowed of the said deceased, are requested to return them as

John M. Daniel,
Benjamin James,
Executors.

Feb. 28.

dds

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready cash, on Saturday the 7th day of April next, under the direction of the undersigned commissioners appointed for that purpose,

A Tract of Land,

late the property of Robert Alexander, situate upon the Potomac river, adjoining the lands of Mr. Philip Alexander, containing 545 acres, being one moiety of the Abington tract, formerly the residence of Mr. Cuthbert, deceased: this land is bounded by two parallel lines 120 poles wide, and running back westerly 634 poles from the river to the back line, and will be laid off into squares of 50 acres each, and will be sold in large or small parcels as may accommodate purchasers; this land is situated about an equal distance between Alexandria and George Town, and commands a full view of those towns, the City, Eastern Branch and Potomac, and in point of soil is equal to any on the river. Any person desirous of purchasing will be shown the premises and the plat and survey of the same on application to Geo. Denale in Alexandria.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund J. Lee, } Comrs.
Geo. Denale,

Feb. 28.

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For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

A PEACE OFFERING TO AN INCENSED DEMOCRAT.

Who is this that so queerly civility preaches
On a sheet grim as Erin's "poor last dying
speeches?"

A smart youth observ'd, full of fun and of chat,
"Tis your old friend the Salt Mountain De-
mocrat;

"I lately perceiv'd him demure in his den,
His empty head scratching and chewing his
pen;

"I hop'd in embryo the bantling to nip,
But it giggled away and eluded my grip:
"A Hog with a great tail will slip through
the hand,

"And grunting refuse on the dunghill his
stand."

I look'd at his *stern poise*, so clumsy and rough,
And view'd my old friend's *clown fast sure e-*
nough.

O fie, Mr. Snowden!—Learn merit to cherish,
Nor let it with rubbish ingloriously perish;
To keep it so long too!—I'd have you to know
'Twas wrong, 'twas passing wrong,—I'll speak
to't Heigh ho!

Hail Adept in writing in prose and in verse!
Thy lucid epistle's so monstrous to see,
No person can think the literary top
To own thy friends Adison, and smooth flowing
Pope;

Nay more, great Wilsacre, 'tis plain from thy
drift,
Thou'rt closely ally'd to his Rev'rence Dean
Swift;

But it is not thy bus'ness to blunder to tell,
How they *slip thee off for a never do well*.

And dost thou sometimes deal in metrical
stuff,

For simple amusement, as youngsters take snuff,
Oh, then thy poor brains must have many sad
throes,

Thou art, it is clear, at a pinch with thy prose,
I'll warrant thy verses are both fine, and witty,
Stole from the sweet page of many an old ditty:
But pray keep thy *rhyme grinders* tight in their
gears,

For truly I have my suspicions and fears,
That the demon of nonsense a crazy old tory,
Has rais'd a rebellion in thy upper story.
What, "ten gills"! Since thou to full age didst
attain,

Sobriety pure—but I think thou must mean,
To years of discretion, when judgment's ma-
tur'd,

A point not yet reach'd thou mayst be assur'd,
Come make a bold push to mend thy powers of
thinking,

They may be improved, not lessen'd by drinking
Of whiskey, or such democratic fare,
Till thou art as frisky and mad as a *March Hare*.
With plenty of "Alum" to work up the vat,
Thou hardly canst miss to get wonderful fat;

Then when thou'rt exhausted crawl into some
Still,

Where snug thou wilt lie as a *rat in a Mill*:
If ever thou dare in broad day to come out,
Resolved like Satan to kick up a rout,
And scatter thy crude fetid fancies in print,
The mules have flyly imparted a hint
That satire must shield their good friend common
sense,

And urge that I should due chastisement dis-
pense

With a rod which has long, in Parnassus's vault,
Been steep'd in a pickle of *Pepper and Salt*;
Apply it with judgment to thy *learned brains*,
Might free thee perhaps from thy publishing itch.
Yet still thou mayst scribble, tho' roll'd in the
dust,

Ambitious of glory! If so I do trust,
When laid on with vigour, some indignant *splin-*
der

Will fly from thy *carcase*, and stick in thy Prin-
ter.

February 27.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday December 7.

Debate on the Amendment to the Constitution.

(Continued.)

Mr. Rodney would detain the commit-
tee but a few moments. He said, he might
be permitted to remark, that accustomed to
consider subjects on principle, and to act
himself under the best impressions of his
judgment, he was willing to give credit to
others, and to believe that they also acted
on the same motives. He agreed with his
friend from Virginia on the construction
proper to be put on the amendment. By
attending to every part of it according to
the rules of Syntax, it appeared to him
that no doubt could exist on the most ma-
ture reflection, as to its proper construction.
"The person having the greatest number
of votes for President shall be the presi-

dent, if such number be a majority of the
whole number of electors appointed: and
if no person have such majority, then from
the person having the highest numbers,
not exceeding three on the list of those vot-
ed for as President, the House of Repre-
sentatives shall choose immediately by bal-
lot, the President." The committee will
observe that in the previous part of the pa-
graph, the term *number* of votes is used,
and that reference must be had to it in the
construing the meaning of those words,
through every subsequent part of it. He
believed that by a simple reading of the pa-
graph, it would appear that *three* refers to
numbers. To give a just construction to any
sentence, we must use every part of it,
and not exclude a single word if we can
give it meaning. Taking this as a small
rule, and giving effect as to the term high-
est, the argument of gentlemen is answered.
They pretend to say when they find the
expression *highest numbers not exceeding*
three, that the highest on the list are to be
excluded, and the choice to be confined to
persons having only three votes. The
house is to take the highest numbers, the
three highest, whether more or less. As
the constitution now stands, it says, if no
person have a majority, the house shall
choose by states from the five highest. A
case might occur, where six of the candi-
dates may have equal votes. What would
be the consequence? The constitution
gives the choice to the five highest.
There would in that case be returned
to the house 6 candidates equal and highest
—To remedy this defect the amendment is
so framed that instead of tying down the
house to a choice from 5 persons, it autho-
rizes it from the 3 highest numbers. Gen-
tlemen object to this by saying, that it al-
lows a wide scope and permits the house to
choose a person having perhaps but one
vote; and is not this the case at present?
Suppose the 2 highest have all the votes
but 3, and that three other persons have
but one vote each, the case will be precise-
ly the same. Mr. R. confessed that it was
so long since he had left school, that he was
not able to repeat the rule of grammar to
which he had referred, but it did appear to
him when reference was had to a substan-
tive qualified by an adjective, it was proper
to take both together. No instrument was
so perfect, but that if the parts were taken
separately, it might not be rendered non-
sense. He had learnt somewhere, that a
clergyman reciting in a place of worship,
the old version of the Psalms by Shernhold
and Hopkins, had said,

The Lord will come, and he will not—
Keep silence, but speak out—

A sailor who happened to be listening,
thinking the man crazy and all who heard
him, immediately left the house. So in
this case the gentleman, by a similar spe-
cies of ingenuity, may make this or any o-
ther resolution perfect nonsense.

Mr. Dana said it was not his purpose to
enter into a grammatical disquisition; to
understand correctly the meaning of particu-
lar words, it was not necessary to refer
to the authority of grammarians. When
they understood the principles of grammar
they did not want those authorities. He
tried to observe that on the first read-
ing of the resolution, many gentlemen en-
tertained different ideas from those expres-
sed by the gentlemen from Delaware and
Virginia, some gentlemen considering the
term highest as referring to persons, and
others to members; as had been observed,
the punctuation would decide in one way
or other, the construction might depend
on commas. On a question in which the
passions are so apt to be engaged as in the
election of a chief magistrate, the language
ought to be plain. He did hope therefore,
that where all agreed in principle, all would
agree to clothe it in language that would
free it from obscurity.

Mr. Elliot moved that the committee
should rise.

Motion lost—Ayes 36—Noes 66.

The question was then taken on striking
out and lost—Ayes 29.

Mr. Thatcher said that in the first pa-
graph of the resolution the following ex-
pression was used, "when ratified by three-
fourths of the legislatures of the several
states." It appeared to him that this ex-
pression required the ratification by three-
fourths of each legislature, and not, as ex-
pressed in the constitution, of the legisla-
tures of three-fourths of the states. To
make the phraseology conform to the con-
stitution, he moved to substitute, in the
room of the former words, the following:
"when ratified by the legislatures of three-
fourths of the states."

Motion lost without a division.

The question being then stated on the
resolution generally.

Mr. Elliot said as the committee were

not disposed to hear him, and as he had
quite exhausted, he should not on cool re-
flection, trouble them with the full remain-
der intended to make, but should when the
amendment came into the house, ask for a
division of the question, and offer a few re-
marks in support of the opinions he held.

The main amendment was then agreed
to—Ayes 75—Noes 26.

The committee having risen, and the
chairman having reported an agreement to
the resolution from the Senate without a
division, the house took the same imme-
diately into consideration.

Mr. Chittenden said as this was an im-
portant question requiring in his opinion
more time for deliberation, he would move
an adjournment.

The yeas and nays being taken on the
adjournment, were yeas 30, nays 77.

Mr. Dana renewed the motion made to
committee of the whole, for so altering the
resolution to abolish the office of Vice-Pre-
sident and called for the yeas and nays on
it.

The yeas and nays were accordingly
taken and the motion rejected. Yeas 25,
Nays 85.

Mr. Goddard moved to strike out "per-
sons having the highest number not exceed-
ing three on" in order to insert "the
highest," and called for the yeas and nays
which were taken and the motion negatived.
Yeas 32—Nays 85.

Mr. G. Griswold moved to strike out
"two" and insert "three," being the num-
ber of candidates for the Vice-President
from whom an election shall be made by
the Senate.

Lost without a division.

Mr. Elliot moved a division of the ques-
tion on agreeing to the whole amendment
at the word Vice-President in the second
paragraph, and called for the yeas and nays
his object being to record on the journal his
vote in favor of the discriminating prin-
ciple.

The question was accordingly taken on
that part of the resolution which was agree-
d to, Yeas 86—Nays 30.

The remaining members of the resolu-
tion were then agreed to without a divi-
sion.

The Speaker put the question on the
whole resolution.

Mr. Elliot. I shall detain the house but
a few moments in submitting to their con-
sideration a few remarks. If the vote I shall
give this night shall induce my constituents
to call me back to the studios and rural
life from which I was reluctantly taken, I
shall have the consolation to reflect that I
have done my duty. I have voted for the
simple principle of discrimination, believ-
ing it the only amendment the public
voice calls for, I believe the objections to
that principle are founded on ideas that are
erroneous and visionary; I believe it will
not impair the rights and relative impor-
tance of the smaller states; I believe the
constitution to be founded on elementary
and federative principles, and that by this
union it constitutes the most illustrious mo-
nument of human wisdom; I believe it im-
portant to all the members of the Union
that the process of the election should be
simple and pure, and that the President
should be elected by a fair expression of the
will of the people, that he may thereby be the
correct organ of the public will, and that
compared with this, it is of little conse-
quence, whether once in 100 years he may
be a citizen of Massachusetts rather than
Virginia, or of Vermont, rather than
Delaware. I have heard many ingenious
arguments on a former occasion without
being induced to believe that either the
rights or relative importance of the small
states would be impaired by this principle,
but in deciding on this subject, I also be-
lieve this house ought to manifest caution
and deliberation in making the alteration.
I believe that all irritation and pride of
party should be laid asleep. A different
course from this has been pursued to day.
I have no doubt with pure motives, but
have some doubts whether with becoming
judgement. I believe the amendments in-
corporated into the resolution of the Sen-
ate, to be infinitely more important than
gentlemen may imagine. This can only
be demonstrated by experience. I venture
to prophecy this resolution will not be
adopted by three fourths of the states.
I hope it never will. I believe, if adopted,
it will jeopardize the union of the states,
and open a door to intrigue and corruption,
which gentlemen should wish to close for-
ever; and I believe instead of making the
constitution better than it now is, it will
make it infinitely worse. We are about
to increase tenfold the probability of intro-
ducing a person into the Presidency who
calculated for that office, and to increase
the avenues by which corruption and ambi-
tion may be advanced to supreme power.
I am comforted by the assurance that I shall

not be the only man
in the country, that
and that this will in-
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prejudice. Neither
or connections, in
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this occasion.

The resolution
the question was
a third reading.

Mr. J. Randolph

a third time to-day

Mr. R. Griswold

a third time to-mor-

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(Debate

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Henry Morris, ma-

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capt. Goodwin, fr-

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Ranger's Letter

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Shipwreck.—O-

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having been wreck-

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To the Editor,

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Sugars were 6 to

kg. Yours,

Cash

Cotton Rags

ed to hear him, and as he was not able to come, he should not on account of the fullness of the matter, but should when he came into the house, ask for the question, and offer a few words in support of the opinions he held on the amendment. He then agreed to the amendment.

The committee having risen, and having reported an agreement on from the Senate without the house took the same into consideration.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that it be read a third time to-day.

Mr. R. Griswold moved that it be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. R. Griswold hoped it would be postponed till to-morrow. This was the first moment, during the progress of the resolution, in which it was in order to discuss its merits. They had been already eight hours in session. All the previous deliberations of the house had been taken up in amending the resolution, and now its merits came to be discussed, he trusted a majority would not be in favor of precipitating a vote. The merits of the amendment had not been fully discussed, and if ever it was important that any measure should be deliberately discussed, it was the one about being adopted, which went to change the radical features of our government. He concluded by moving that the Yeas and Nays should be taken on the third reading of the resolution to-morrow.

(Debate to be continued.)

BOSTON, Feb. 17.

Arrived, the ship Leonora, capt. John Williams, 45 days from Barbice, and 27 from Antigua. Sailed from Barbice, Jan. 2, in co. with the ship Thomas, Webb, for Portland. Left there, brigs Neptune, Babbage, of Wiscasset; Nancy, Moody, Portland; ship, Susan, Tate, do. Harmony, Crabtree, do. Hiram, of Portland. Mouth, N. H. sloops Polly, Perkin, New London; Lucy Ann, Tracy, do. January 14, captain W. was boarded by the British ship, Eclipse, Henry Morris, master, who took out his papers and men; put on board the Leonora 4 negroes and a prize master, and sent her into Antigua, where she was detained 5 days, and acquitted. Sailed from Antigua, Jan. 19, and left there, sloop Lion, Leonard R. Rice, to sail for Trinidad; brig Thomas, Clap, of Portland, and several other American vessels. The brig Ranger, capt. Goodwin, from Liverpool, put into Antigua in distress, after beating on the coast of America 22 days. Capt. Williams has brought the Ranger's Letter Bag. Came out of the vineyard in company with the brig John, from Lisbon for this port.

The ship, Williams, from St. Domingo, for New Bedford, has been sent into Jamaica.

Shipwreck.—On Saturday the 11th inst. put in here, ship Adams, capt. Bullock of Boston, having been wrecked on the 10th ult. She sailed from Boston 3 days before, bound to Rotterdam; on the 10th inst. at 2 P. M. it blowing a very heavy gale, was struck by a sea, which drove over the camboose and struck the long boat out of the chocks; at 4 P. M. another sea struck the binnacle and quarter board overboard, and carried away the sprit sail braces; at 8, cut away the sprit sail yard; at 9, split the main stay sail; at 10, a very large sea struck in forward, and carried away the bowsprit, fore mast, main top mast, main mast head and main top, and all the standards on the starboard side, and drew the eye bolt of the main stay out of the bow, which caused the ship to leak very much. On the 11th, at 4 o'clock A. M. a heavy sea struck the ship's head round on the other tack, and split the mizen to pieces; at 8 cleared the wreck forward and cut the fore mast and bowsprit to clear the ship and lashed the main top mast to the main shroud, at 10, another sea struck off the plank share on the larboard side, so that one pump could not keep her free. When the mast went, wounded one of the men badly. Several of the hands were frozen, it being extremely cold. The Adams had a very valuable cargo of sugar and coffee, a considerable part of which is damaged.

Gloucester, Feb. 16.

To the Editor.—As I observe you are particular in your mercantile information, I send you a list of vessels left at Havana; January 20th, viz. ship Madison, of Boston, to sail in 16 or 18 days. Ship Russell, of Boston, with flour from the fourthward. Vessels with horses will not gain admittance after the 15th of February. Sugars were 6 to 8 dollars. Molasses 8 cents per keg. Yours.

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

not be the only member friendly to the administration, that will give it a negative, and that this will induce gentlemen to believe that I do not vote from irritation or prejudice. Neither birth, wealth, talents, or connections, introduced me to public favour. I am induced to believe that I owe that distinction to a conviction of my personal integrity, and though I do not wish to use the language of arrogance, I expect that the vote I shall give this night, instead of lessening, will increase the favourable opinion of the republicans, and if on any future occasion the people of this country shall be under the necessity of mourning over their departed liberties, of lamenting the destruction of the constitution, the work of so much toil, labor and wisdom, by the passage of this resolution, and perceive my name recorded in the negative, they will remember the prediction I have made on this occasion.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the question was put on engrossing it for a third reading.

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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

The following persons have been by the court elected to superintend the elections of the respective wards:

First Ward,
Election to be held at Davidson's Tavern.
Archibald McClean,
Joseph Dean,
Charles Slade.

Second Ward,
Election to be held at the Council Chamber.
George Gilpin,
Lewis Summers,
Jacob Geiger.

Third Ward,
Election to be held at Hodgekin's Tavern.
Peter Wise, jun.
Abraham Faw,
John M. Kinney.

Fourth Ward,
Election to be held at the house of J. and T. Cook.
Matthew Robinson,
Amos Alexander,
Stephen Moore.

A correspondent wishes to be informed how it happened that the Mayor and Commonalty of Alexandria, in appointing 12 persons to superintend the next election, were under the necessity of taking one third of that number from U. States' officers—in one ward, the Judge of Orphan's Court and deputy Marshal are two of the judges, and in another a Weight-Master, and in a third the Flour Inspector, whose duty calls him every moment of the day to the discharge of it—suppose 100 waggons should be in town on that day, which is the usual number, there would be 450 horses and 100 drivers standing in waiting for this Flour Inspector, who is the only man that could be found capable of receiving ballots at a poll, and yet this circumstance happens in a town containing upwards of eight thousand inhabitants—if there is nothing unfair intended, why has this been done? Or is it intended he should try the voters with his anger.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
An act for encouraging the importation of Corn.

Whereas, it now appears that the last crop of corn, has in general failed throughout these Islands; and it is therefore expedient to grant encouragement for the importation of that article: *May it please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by his excellency John Halkett, Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief, the Council and Assembly of your Majesty's Bahama Islands, that all Corn or Maize, in any quantity not less than five hundred bushels, which shall be imported into these islands from ports without the limits of the same, between the 10th day of February, and 31st day of December next, shall be admitted free of the payment of any duty whatever, any thing contained in any act, passed in the present session, or in any former session of the General Assembly notwithstanding.*

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any merchant or other person, at any time within the period above mentioned, to ship and export any salt, the produce of these islands, free of any duty imposed by any act passed in this present session, or any former session of the General Assembly, in any ship or vessel in which any such quantity of corn or maize shall in her then voyage have been so imported.

Passed the House of Assembly, January 10, 1804.

J. WEBSTER, Speaker.
Passed the Council, the 11th of January, 1804.

ADAM CHRYSTIE, P.
Assented to the 12th of January, 1804.

J. HALKERT.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Hamburg, dated November 1, 1803, to his correspondent in Charleston.

"When I last had the pleasure of addressing you, the face of affairs wore a gloomy aspect—yet since that time, we have seen that our fears were, for the greater part ill-founded—and although commerce is at present rather incommoded by the charge of a small extra freight for goods destined to this port, coming by the way of Tonnung, Lubec or Wismar,* yet the price for them on their arrival, amply covers this additional charge of a few cents. The following are those articles that have most advanced, and are still rising in value—except those marked thus.†

Coffee—There is no more than one-half million pounds in the market, less than ever before, and as the Jamaica fleet has brought but a comparatively small supply,

the superior qualities will sell very readily at 46 cents per lb. and the inferior sorts from 36 to 45 cents. N. B. The appearance of the bean is less considered than the clean taste, which decides here the value in a great measure.

Logwood—Is actually sold per ton at 185 to 200 dollars.—and very little to be bought at this enormous price.

Fustic or Yellow Wood—Is about thirty per cent. lower!—N. B. The Spanish cut logwood is paid 12 per cent. higher, than that cut by the English.

Sugars—Good Muscovadoes, very much in demand from 13 to 16 dols. per cwt.

Havannah, white, from 19 to 23 dollars per cwt.

Ditto Brown, from 14 to 18 1-2 dollars per cwt.

Tobacco—Maryland, fine bright is scarce, would readily sell at 27 cents per lb. say kitesfoot, other qualities from 11 to 22 1-2 dollars per 100 lbs; there are about 570 hhd. in the market. Virginia is not so much in request, except it be of the superior qualities, prices may be noted at from 9 to 20 1-2 dollars per 100 lbs. Quantity in store, 900 to 1000 hogsheads.

Cotton—Georgia and N. Orleans, there are about 1600 bales of (about two cwt. each) offered for sale, at from 27 to 33 cents per lb; but rather dull.

Cochineal—Is paid with 7 1-4 dollars per lb. 200 caroons are in the market; and as it appears by letters from Spain, received last mail, has risen there to a degree, that it cannot with any profit, be drawn by us from that quarter, nor even Holland.—Should a war with Spain take place, it must rise to 10 or 11 dollars.

Rum—Is a little more in favor than some months ago; but I cannot advise to consignments of this article, as the ports of the Baltic are at present supplied by Copenhagen, where 4,500 hhd. remain unsold.

Tea.—Dull. Bohea from 20 to 24 1-2 cents per lb.

Are rather scarce

| | | | |
|----------|----|----|-----|
| Congo | 76 | 84 | do. |
| Souchong | 77 | 93 | do. |
| Chin | 79 | 94 | do. |

f. Hyson, from 160 to 162 cts. do.
Pecco 225 240 do.
Tehy 220 260 do.

The finer sorts in proportion higher and rising.

Rice—There are 2600 tierces of about 500 lbs. in store and as little is expected will answer well, prices from 9 1-2 to 10 1-2 dols. 100 lb.

Pepper. Very dull, and almost unsaleable.

Hides. Very dull, and almost unsaleable.

Flour. Very dull, and almost unsaleable, the harvest turned out uncommonly abundant.

Cocoa. From 20 to 24 dols. per 100 lb.

Indigo. Flor. per lb. from 2 dols. 90 cts. to 3 1-2 dols. Sobresalient per lb. from 2 dols. 28 cents, to 2 dols. 56 cts.—Cortez per lb. from 2 dols. to 3 dols. 24 cts. East India per lb. from 2 dols. 87 cts. to 2 dollars 95 cts.

Nankeens 7 yards. 1 dol. 66 cts.

India muslins will not answer at present, several cargoes being unsold yet.

Tobacco should be always shipped as leaf tobacco, without mentioning the weight in the bills of lading in order to avoid a heavy duty at Stads.

It is certain that the merchants of the United States enjoy at this moment (and probably without any intermissions next year) so fair a field for well planned speculations to this country, as perhaps ever before, if not superior, and it may be reasonably supposed, that if prices do not advance too high in America, such enterprizes must yield handsome profits to the shippers."

Congress of the United States.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 24.

The house went through the Post-Office bill, and after making several amendments thereto, ordered it to a third reading on Monday.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of North-Carolina.

Having considered the bill the committee reported it, and the house ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Findley, from the committee of elections, to whom was referred a memorial of Andrew Moore, respecting the election of Thomas Lewis, a sitting member, made a report, which, after stating the bad votes given for each of the candidates, concludes with the opinion that Thomas Lewis, is not, and that Andrew Moore is entitled to a seat in the house.

Report made the order for Wednesday.

FOR SALE.
A HANDSOME GIG,
with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.
Feb. 24.

Corn, Rye, and Staves Wanted.

The Subscriber will purchase any quantity of Corn, Rye, and White Oak pipe and hoghead Staves, for which cash will be given at the Eastern Branch, in the City of Washington, by

James Barry.
Feb. 19. 24w3m†

S. CLARK,
Has this morning opened a case of
Ladies Beautiful Pearl Caskets,
—at his store on Fairfax Street.
Also, —A large assortment of Shoes,
at his usual reduced prices.
Feb. 28. drw

Notice.

The subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of James Smith, of Dumfries, a Bankrupt, GIVES NOTICE, to all those indebted to him, or who may have any of his estate or effects in their possession, to pay or deliver the same to the assignee without delay, and no other person, but such as may be authorized by him. Those indebted, who find it inconvenient to make immediate payment, that will on or before the first day of March next, come forward and give bonds for the balances due said estate, will be indulged until September next, by making the same secure, but those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity, or making payment, may expect prosecutions will be commenced without reserve.

Timothy Brundige,
Assignee.

Further Notice.

ON Monday the 5th day of March next will commence the sale of the property of James Smith, at the Store lately occupied by him in Dumfries, consisting of a

Variety of GOODS,
the remains of his Store, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, River and Bay Craft, Scows, Boats, &c. &c.

Also.—TWELVE NEGROES, if not disposed of at private sale.

Like-wise the Lands, Houses, Lots, &c. of said Smith's, viz.

A Tract of Land near Dumfries on the tide waters of Powell's Creek, called Cedar Grove, containing about 600 acres, with Houses and other improvements.

One moiety of a Tract of Land on Chappawamick Creek, with Houses, Quarries, and Freestone thereon, &c.

A House and Lot in Newport, (Pocomac) No. 13.

Two Lots with Storehouse, Sheds, Wharf, &c. in the same place, No. 15 & 16.

One of two undivided Lots in the Town of Geneva, State of New York.

Two Lots in the City of Washington, No. — and — in Square —

And the Houses and Lots in Dumfries now occupied by said Smith.

For further particulars concerning said Lands, &c. enquire of said Smith, or the subscriber, who will shew the terms and which will be publicly made known at the time and place of sale.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over Twenty Dollars, by giving bond with approved security for the amount, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

The Sale will continue from day to day until all the aforesaid property is disposed of.

Timothy Brundige.
Dumfries, Jan. 25. (27) codf

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has just received from Philadelphia by the Harmony, Capt. Ellwood,

Russia Sheetings,
Tiekenburgs,
Twilled Cotton Bagging,
Madras Handkerchiefs,
Ladies patent Cloths,
A small assortment, worsted and lambs wool hose, flannels, &c. Also,
An Elegant Sideboard.

Feb. 18. d

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND

formerly the property of Adam Keith, lying in the county of Fauquier, adjoining the merchant mill lately purchased of Nathan Mathew by Henry D. Hoce, containing by deed 386 acres, about eight miles from the Court House, and is tho't by good judges, in point of fertility, inferior to no land in the county; it is well watered, abounds in fine low grounds; has on it a tolerable dwelling house, a small orchard, a sufficiency of timber and lays well.

Also, one other Tract, about ten miles above the Court House, containing about 600 acres; lying upon Carter's Run, near the main road leading to Winchester. This land is well watered, has many advantages attached to it; such as country mills, &c.—about one half in woods, and is considered as excellent for cropping, being fine for either wheat, corn or tobacco.

L. Ashton.
Fauquier Court House,
Feb. 21. d4w

Mr. Snowden, — Sir,

A publication in your paper of the 23d instant, signed Henry Rose, compels me to appear again in the public prints; not for the purpose of calling Doctor Rose "a false, malicious and scandalous traducer," (epithets which may nevertheless eventually recoil on their author) but with an honest view of giving to my fellow citizens, as well as the public at large, such a statement of facts as may enable them to judge with what force these approbrious terms apply to me, on the score of the transaction in question, and how far my exertions to enable the Doctor to extricate himself from his recent difficulties have merited such abuse.

On Saturday the 18th instant, Doctor Rose called on me with a paper of which the following is a copy, purporting to be a communication from Mr. George Wise, and demanded whether or not, I had stated what was therein contained.

No. I.

Mr. George Wise states, that Mr. Hoffman, in a conversation with him, and some others, observed that Dr. Rose, in company with Col. Peyton, had called upon him (Mr. Hoffman) to get the letter which he had obtained from the Doctor some time before, respecting the misunderstanding about a bill, then pending before Congress, relating to the Corporation, that (Mr. Hoffman) in reply, told the Dr. he acted not upon his own account alone, but on behalf of the committee, and did not give the letter, that the Doctor then asked him, if he had acted entirely for himself, whether he would have returned the letter, that Mr. Hoffman replied, that he should do with the letter what he (Mr. Hoffman) thought proper—upon this, that the Doctor had used approbrious language, and that Mr. Hoffman informed him, that his house was always an asylum, but that notwithstanding, he should not use (meaning the Doctor) any improper language in his house, upon which the Doctor begged Mr. Hoffman's pardon.

After perusing the paper, I replied, that substantially I had, but not in the express terms there used. He then demanded that I should give him in writing an account of what passed between us at my house at the time, and on the occasion alluded to, or at least of so much of it as had obtained any degree of publicity. I assented to this application, on condition that he would previously put me in possession of the paper presented, or a copy thereof. After some hesitation he agreed to do so, and I soon after in compliance made him the following communication.

No. II.

Alexandria, 13th Feb. 1804.

Doctor Henry Rose, Sir, IN conformity with my promise, I here send you a statement of what passed in my house the evening you and Colonel Peyton were there, for the purpose of getting back the letter you had given the Committee, relative to the misunderstanding about the bill then pending before Congress, relating to the Corporation of Alexandria, and which is what I stated to sundry gentlemen the following day.

That on my refusing to give up the letter on behalf of the Committee, you became irritable, and made use of an approbrious term; on which I remarked, my house protected any gentleman that came into it, and that I had not been accustomed to receive such language; that I was sorry Doctor Rose had no more respect for my lady. On which I stated Doctor Rose had made a very proper apology. As it respects my answer to your appeal to me what I would do with the letter, if I acted altogether on my own behalf, I believe my answer to have been "that Mr. Eppes had stated on the floor of Congress, that which I thought incorrect, and in which I was implicated, and that I should take the shortest mode of correcting the error."

JACOB HOFFMAN.

The Doctor called again on the following day, and declared himself not satisfied with the statement I had furnished, and observed that I had not gone so far as he wished and expected. When I asked him to particularize, he endeavored to do so, and as well as I could understand him, he aimed at a declaration on my part, that his apology was intended exclusively for Mrs. Hoffman. This I refused to do, as it would have been incorrect, but after some considerable conversation I added at his request, to the foregoing statement, the following supplementary clause.

No. III.

I further state at the request of Dr. Rose, that he made a second very proper apology to Mrs. Hoffman.

JACOB HOFFMAN.

We then parted, and I have not been since favoured with another personal interview. The correctness of the statement I gave to him, and with which he was dissatisfied with, appears from the following representations.

No. IV.

ONE evening lately I happened to call at Mr. Hoffman's, and on entering the room found Dr. Rose and Col. Peyton there; on which I apologized for interrupting their business, and was answered that it was no interruption, and requested to take a seat, which I did. Soon after Doctor Rose demanded of Mr. Hoffman the delivery of a letter he had given him; and I think, said his reason for demanding it was, that he could substantiate the information he gave Mr. Eppes respecting the Bill sent by the Mayor and Council of Alexandria to Congress. Mr. Hoffman refused to deliver it, saying that as there were more persons implicated in the charge that Dr. Rose had made to a member of Congress, and that as the letter went to refute, or contradict said charge it was common property, and he would not deliver it without their consent. The Doctor then told Mr. Hoffman, that if he was not in his own house he would tell him that his conduct was very base—on which Mr. H. rose and very coolly observed to the Doctor, that his house at all times afforded protection to gentlemen that came into it—he also told Doctor Rose, that he was not used to hear such language, and that he thought the Doctor would have treated his lady with more respect. Doctor Rose then observed that he was warm and irritated, and had made use of improper language—he also made a very polite and gentlemanlike apology to Mrs. Hoffman.

He asked Mr. Hoffman on what footing they should leave the business, to which Mr. Hoffman replied, that he thought himself injured, together with the gentlemen of the Committee, and that he should take the shortest mode of redressing the injury and make use of the means in his power.

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Alex. 24th Feb. 1804.

No. V.

I certify that I was present at the conversation, to which Mr. Riddle refers, and that it is substantially correct; but that Mr. Hoffman's letter to Doctor Rose, states some parts of it more minutely.

JNO. B. PATON.

Alexandria, February 24.

To prove that I made no other representation of this transaction than that what actually took place, I adduce the following certificates.

No. VI.

Being present on Friday last, when Mr. Hoffman was asked, if there had not been a demand made of a paper given him by Dr. Rose, Mr. Hoffman replied in the affirmative, and began to relate the conversation, which took place at the interview, in substance as follows:

After refusing the paper, Doctor Rose, made use of approbrious terms, which Mr. H. said he could not suffer from any gentleman, that his house was however an asylum for every gentleman, when Dr. Rose begged pardon, or apologized and acknowledged he was warm. The manner in which Mr. Hoffman gave the statement, impressed on me, that Mr. H. was pleased with the reparation the Doctor made, it may be proper to remark that Mr. H. did not relate it in a style of exultation.

GEORGE WISE.

Alexandria, February 24.

No. VII.

On the 19th of February Mr. Hoffman, read to me a copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Rose, containing as nearly as I can recollect the conversation which took place on Friday the 17th inst. between Mr. Jacob Hoffman, John A. Stewart, George Wise, and myself.

PETER WISE, Jun.

No. VIII.

On Sunday the 19th of February, Mr. Hoffman read to me a letter addressed to Doctor Rose, a copy of which he told me he had given him. The letter contained Mr. Hoffman's conversation to Dr. Wife, Mr. George Wise, and myself as early as I can recollect.

JOHN A. STEWART.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 21st, Doctor Augustine J. Smith came into my store, and wished to know if I were at leisure, informed him I was and waited on him into the street, where he informed me that he had called on me, at the request of his friend Doctor Rose, holding a paper in his hand, which he said contained what he and his friend Rose thought was proper for me to sign. After reading it to me, I replied that I would not, as I consistently could not, sign a paper of that description, but if he would leave it with me, I would give him a written answer, stating my objections to his request. To this he objected unless I would acknowledge that I had not made up my mind, whether I would or would not sign it. To this I peremptorily refused my assent, having at the first moment determined negatively as to the proposition. After this, much conversation passed between us, as many of my neighbours can testify. Being unwilling that Henry Rose or any other man, should have any cause of complaint against me, I proposed to Dr. Smith to submit the affair wholly to three gentlemen. Doctor Rose to choose one, I another, and Doctor Smith to make the

third—that to whatever they should prescribe as my duty, I would cheerfully conform; or, that Doctor Rose should be at liberty to publish my letter of the 18th containing the facts, with such remarks as he might consider advantageous to him to make; or, if any gentleman would say, that he understood more from me, or differently from what that letter contains, I would correct the error, and satisfy the public fully on that score, and I requested Dr. Smith to communicate to Dr. Rose, my reasons for refusing to sign the paper, together with these several propositions for an accommodation. To all which he objected, stating that he merely felt himself bound to acquaint Dr. Rose with my refusal to sign the paper in question, and that I should hear from Dr. Rose through him in the morning, adding that he hoped or supposed I was willing it should be kept a secret—whether the Doctor was really serious as to this injunction, under all the circumstances of publicity on the part of his friend, which will presently appear, I cannot pretend to ascertain. At 11 o'clock the following morning, Doctor Smith called at my house, and presented me with the following CHALLENGE.

No. IX.

Sir, As reports injurious to my reputation have prevailed for some days past, which reports have been traced to you, as the author, and as you have refused by amicable adjustment to give me the redress that the nature of the thing required, I hereby demand of you that satisfaction which the feelings of an injured gentleman require. My friend Dr. Smith will, on my part, make the necessary arrangements.

Your obt. servt.

HENRY ROSE.

Alex. Feb. 22.
Mr. Jacob Hoffman, Alexandria.

In reply to this attestation of fashionable valour, I answered verbally to Dr. Smith, (he refusing to take it in writing, viewing it he said as an improper answer) that being unconscious of having done any thing that could justify such a demand, I should decline giving Dr. Rose any further satisfaction of any kind, until I had cause to believe I had done him an injury, especially as I had taken so much pains the evening before, through him (Dr. Smith) to do his friend every justice which could be reasonably demanded.

Thus have I given a brief but faithful relation of the facts on which is founded Dr. Rose's accusation of false, malicious, and scandalous traducer. He has indeed avoided to specify any particular calumny, but as he professes to have received his information through a respectable channel, and as the paper first presented for my consideration, contains all that is said to have been received, he is left to support his charge from some part of that document. Has not the substance of that paper been fully and satisfactorily proven to be true? I feel secure in submitting the question to the public even on this ground, although it will be observed that the statement made under the signature of Mr. George Wise, does not exactly correspond with that said to have contained information coming from him, which paper or its original I am authorized by Mr. Wise himself to state he never saw, and that the certificate now published contains the substance of the conversation he communicated, a copy of which he had given Dr. Rose. Let the public compare that which is now given under his signature, supported by Dr. Wise and Mr. Stewart, with the certificates of Mr. Riddle and Mr. Patton, and determine whether there be aught of falsehood or apparent malice in my representations. The Doctor cannot be otherwise than aware that these are serious and injurious charges, and cannot be unmindful of the consequences of being unable to substantiate them in a court of justice.

But I am also charged with cowardice, and if to have declined an acceptance of the Doctor's challenge supports that charge, then I am convicted. Although I have no ambition to shine in the annals of modern chivalry, yet I am not willing to subscribe to the Doctor's accuracy, when on this head a respectable proportion of the community I am persuaded will not give him credit for the correctness of his premises, and that the other part especially such as know me or my character, will not readily admit that he will acquire much eclat by this exertion of his prowess. It is possible however that the Doctor may yet add to his laurels by extending his defiance to Mrs. Hoffman, and this supposition seems in some measure warranted, by a consideration of the time, place and manner, which he selected for communicating his hostile intentions towards me. The time was on a sabbath morning, when the solemn sound of the bell, was summoning the peaceful inhabi-

tants to worship—the place, my own residence, surrounded by my wife and children, with one of my fellow-citizens who is a justice of the peace for the county of Alexandria—the manner was such as to induce this gentleman to require assurances of me that the Doctor's threats should terminate in nothing sanguinary or serious, and as I wish to accompany all my statements with correspondent testimony as far as the nature of the several facts will admit of it, I have prevailed on Mr. Dundas to furnish me with the following certificate.

No. X.

On Sunday morning the 19th inst. on my way to Church, I fell in with Mr. Hoffman near the corner of King and Royal Streets, and from thence walked with him on my way, when I got to his house he asked me to step in with him a few minutes, and he would go with me part of the way, I did so, and a few minutes after we were seated, a servant came into the room and said Dr. Rose was at the door and wished to see Mr. Hoffman; the servant was desired to ask the Doctor to walk up, which he immediately did, when a conversation commenced between the Doctor and Mr. Hoffman on the subject of an apology the Doctor had made the evening before, Col. Peyton were at Mr. Hoffman's house, and from what I understood the Doctor wished Mr. Hoffman to state that the apology was intended for Mrs. Hoffman only, to which Mr. Hoffman would not consent, observing that it would be incorrect, but agreed to add to the letter that the Doctor had also made an apology to Mrs. Hoffman, who at this time, on a little before, came into the room (where she continued until the Doctor went away.) The Doctor made some hesitation at accepting this addition, but at length agreed that it should be stated, which Mr. Hoffman did, and gave it to him at the same time, asked him if it was satisfactory, he said it was not, and asked Mr. Hoffman if he would give him nothing more, he said he would not say upon which the Doctor left the room, saying as he went out, that Mr. Hoffman should hear from him in another way. Mrs. Hoffman at this time also left the room, on which I wished to know of Mr. Hoffman if his lady would not be alarmed at the Doctor's threats, to which he replied that I need not have any fears on that score, that Mrs. Hoffman was not easily alarmed, and that the Doctor's threats should eventuate in nothing serious, which assurance was to me satisfactory, and I said no more to him on that subject.

JOHN DUNDAS.

February 25, 1804.
I must now take my leave of the public prints as a vehicle of communication to Doctor Henry Rose, and it cannot be expected of me to think, to notice any thing further coming from the same quarter, containing injurious charges, if they are unsupported by evidence.

JACOB HOFFMAN.

February 25, 1804.

FOR RENT,
THE FISHERIES
belonging to Mrs. Rose, on the Maryland Shore, nearly opposite Alexandria. For terms apply to

Thos. L. Washington,
on the premises.

Feb. 21.

FOR SALE,
A FORTÉ PIANO,
Apply to

BELL & WRAY.

February 18.

Exchange on London.
A GOVERNMENT BILL for Twelve Hundred pounds sterling at 60 days sight, to be paid by

J. and Thos. Vowell.

Jan. 31.

CHEAP BARGAIN.

I wish to sell 24 acres of LAND, about 3 miles from Alexandria, lying on the Fall Church Road, a little above Col. Peyton's and Captain Slacum's. The improvements are a small framed House, with about 10 acres of rich, low ground included, with cedar polls and chestnut rails, and laid down in timothy last fall, about 120 of the most choice fruit trees planted, some of them will be in full bearing this summer, if the spring permits; the whole of the rest in wood. It adjoins the lands of Captain Richard Conway and Benjamin Dalany, Esq. If not sold at private sale, before Saturday the 10th day of March, it will be on that day let up to the highest bidder at the Coffee House in Alexandria, between the hours of one and two o'clock. The survey and title papers may be seen and the land shown to any person desirous of purchasing, by application to the subscriber.

B. DADE.

Feb. 22.

For Sale,
Ten acres of LAND in Fee Simple, on the hill near Col. Peyton's—also a small house and lot on Washington street, between King and Prince streets.

THO'S PATTEN.

January 3, 1804.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

Publ
On
10 o'clock, will
Run in hog
French Brandy in
Gin in pipes and
Whiskey and Ap
Sugar in hhd's. tic
Coffee in tierces a
Chocolate.
White and brown
Mould and dip'd
Raisins in kegs,
Figs in kegs and
Queens Ware in c
FURN

A variety o
Amo
Cloths, Co
Kerseys, m
Plains and Ker
Negro Cottons,
Blacks, blue
Calimancoes ac
Yarn Stockings
Chintzes and C
Irish Linens, S
Olinburgs and
Mullins and M
India Mullins
Bandanna Hand
Coloured Thres
And fundry o

Feb. 27.
Sales
On WE
10 o'clock, will be
the corner of E
Rum in hh
Whiskey in ba
Apple Brandy
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes
Molasses in h
Sugar in hhd's.
White and bro
Coffee in casks
Raisins in keg
Queen's Ware

Avariety of
—AMONG
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halticks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worked and othe
Stockings,
THOS.

Feb. 27.
JUST R
AND
French Brand
da Rum,
HOLLAND GLN
a from Amherdam
Cherry Bounce ma
Wines,
Loaf and lump Soga
Brown do.
Green Coffee, Teas
FRUIT—Apples,
Limes and Green Gra
NUTS—Almonds,
Pines, &c.

A few bls. Crab C
100 bls. R. Island
1000 bls. Cheese,
Scots Barley, Po

Who wishes
HOUSE in Prince
Taylor's, Esq. Any
all have a great barg
battered for War C
Jan. 13.

Wanted
The Subscriber
for sale, 8 by 10
the Baltimore Ma
rent, and it will
They expect
size from the s